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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the *Journal*, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.			
13 Friday,	5	46	26	*For May*, 1836.		
14 Saturday,	5	26	57		h.	m.
15 Sunday,	5	26	58	Full	1	2 40 morn.
16 Monday,	5	26	59	Last	7	6 8 eve'n.
17 Tuesday,	5	18	59	New	15	8 43 morn.
18 Wednesday	5	07	0	First	23	12 18 aft'n.
19 Thursday,	5	07	0			

Mr. McLane's Letter.

The following passages are from the reply of Mr. McLane, to the letter of the Anti-Masonic Committee of Pennsylvania. We recommend it to every American who has the least spark of pride or patriotism in his bosom, and who is not willing to sacrifice every thing to the success of his party. The picture drawn by Mr. McLane, of a virtuous, upright, and patriotic Chief Magistrate, exhibits such a contrast with the example now before the nation, that the beauty of the one cannot fail to shew, in the strongest manner, the deformity of the other. It unnecessary to say to the reader, "look on this picture and on that."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Speaking of the ancient Republics, Mr. M'Lane says;—

Theirs has been the history of all free governments which have preceded our own, and though our people may become as enlightened as the most sanguine among us can expect, theirs may likewise be our history, unless we select for our public agents, and our Chief Magistrates especially, such as will have the firmness to discourage *proscription*, moderate the spirit of *party*, and participate in none of its excesses. If it shall ever happen that a Chief Magistrate shall be found in this country, having made his way to that high office by ministering to the irregular and sordid passions of the multitude, or to the vindictive feelings of personal parties, and possessing not the disposition and ability subsequently to regulate and control them; who shall consent to govern by the power of a faction, and not by the constitution; who, regardless of the only solid foundation of all true renown, and to ensure the consummation of party schemes, shall exert the power and influence of his station to inflame public mind, and foment and encourage divisions among the people; who shall deem all men enemies, and just objects of his denunciation, that may honestly differ with him upon points of his administration; who shall cheapen public trusts by conferring office upon the unworthy; who shall dispense his patronage to reward his partizans and punish those who honestly exercise their own opinion; whenever such a one shall appear, the knell of the republic will be sounded; and if his course should be sustained by the people, its doom will be irrevocably sealed.

My belief is, therefore, that the Chief Magistrate of a State or of the Union ought not, by his appointment to office, to sustain any principle of any kind, which makes it his duty to *proscribe* any portion of his fellow-citizens for a lawful difference of opinion merely, and more especially for opinion in no wise connected with their duty to the Constitution and the politics of the State. Having, by the result of our Revolution, and the establishment of our Constitution, secured the blessings of Liberty, if we have not acknowledged the liberty of thinking freely upon all subjects connected with our happiness, and acting upon the opinion thus formed with decency towards others, without being exposed to proscription and disfranchisement, we have acquired nothing, and are to this day slaves. But this liberty I hold we have secured, and that no Chief Magistrate ought to interfere with it, and were he capable of doing so, he would be in my opinion "unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

Such is my idea of a virtuous, enlightened, and patriotic Chief Magistrate, fit to administer the Government of a free and enlightened people. Such a one it may be difficult to find, though it is presumed no one will deny that it is desireable and even a duty to approach as near as possible to a perfect government, and social happiness under it. The only question is, how near it may be practicable for us to come, and all must admit that we shall approach the nearer as the efforts of the People and the Government shall concur for that object. Happily for our country, we have one illustrious example, who it would seem has been given to us by Providence as an ever-living oracle from whom we might in all future times refresh our minds with lessons of real wisdom and patriotism. Washington was the head of the Nation, and not of a Party; and amid all the trials of his situation, critical and complex as it was; and amid the labors of organizing and conducting a new Government, arduous as they were; beset also with the most dangerous of all jealousies, he made and preserved an united people, and finally retired from their service with greater character and more durable renown than he carried into it. During the administration of General Washington, most of the great questions which have subsequently agitated the country, and divided the people into parties, took their rise, and were freely and ardently discussed. During his administration, all the jealousy on the part of the State Governments, of the authority of the General Government, existed in its full vigor, and gave rise to the distinction of *Federal* and *anti-Federal* in our political divisions.

During the same administration, many of the most important questions regarding the positive and real powers of the several departments took their origin, and were variously treated; many points on the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial policy of the Government, were also agitated; the general financial question of the Bank, was a prominent and exciting subject of discussion; and all the delicate and complex questions and collisions arising out of our foreign relations, led to the freest discussions and broadest divisions. Among the latter, the Proclamation of Neutrality produced as much agitation in this country as has prevailed at any subsequent period. The agitation spread through all parts of the nation, and clubs and societies were in many places formed to denounce the foreign policy of the Government, and to menace its Executive; nay, though that Executive was "the father of his country." To such extremes was the spirit of party carried, that he was not only opposed in his Cabinet, but openly reviled, and misrepresented in the country, and in some places burnt in effigy. If in that early crisis of our history, that great man had given way to his personal feelings, and been disposed to maintain his power at the risk of the public tranquility; had he been content to enlist a *party* with him, or to enlist himself with any *party*; had he preferred to rule by a faction, to have appealed to the feelings with which his brilliant military career had inspired the great mass of his countrymen; to have rewarded his supporters and proscribed his opponents, in that awfully eventful period of his life, no doubt he would have been sustained by a large majority of the people; but he would have inflicted the greatest of all curses upon his country, and never have acquired the rich renown with which his memory will be crowned throughout all future time. Far different was his course; looking to the occasional agitations of party as inseparable from the enjoyment of liberty; the stability of the Government, and the union and concord of the people, as the great objects of his care, he never once, throughout the whole of this perilous period, indulged in undignified passions or unworthy resentment; but, maintaining a noble severity, he looked down with calmness and circumspection upon the tumultuous agitation of the people, and watched the occasion to calm their discontents, and appeal to their reason and patriotism; proving, by his exalted moderation, the real strength and grandeur of his soul, and more firmly establishing his position as the real head of the nation. His appointments to office were made with a single view to *capacity* and *fidelity* to the *Constitution*, and their fitness has been universally acknowledged. It is the proud and exalted merit of his career, and which makes it an epoch in our history, that he so conducted himself in his great office, as on no occasion to sacrifice his duty to the public, to his own purposes; and that not a single instance of *party appointment* and *proscription* stained the purity or marred the beauty and harmony of his administration. THIS COUNTRY HAS PRODUCED NO SECOND WASHINGTON; and it may be feared it will be long before it will. Nevertheless, it ought to be the fervent prayer of every true patriot, that that event may yet happen, and that its advent may be hastened, and that until it shall please Providence to raise up such another, we may constantly meditate upon his pure example, and that some one may yet be found who has sufficiently studied the model of the matchless patriot, to be able to preside over a united people.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
LOUIS M'LANE.

PULASKI, (TENN.) MARCH 24.

A Sign!—The flat-boat *Martin Van Buren*, belonging to Capt. Gatlin, run against a snag on Monday last, shortly after cutting her moorings, and soon sunk over two tiers of cotton. We understand that her whole cargo has been saved, though in a damaged state.

We understand that Major Hayne's flat-boat, *Hugh L. White*, which preceded the other a few hours, rubbed the same snag, but passed without damage.—*Trumpet.*

Another Sign—We see in a Philadelphia paper, amongst the commercial news, the following: "On Wednesday, the Schr. Martin Van Buren, 4 miles east of the Old Inlet, on her beam ends, and sails gone. Any information as to the fate of her crew, would be thankfully received.

J. MILLER, P. M."

☞ *Great Bank Robbery.*—The Merchants' Bank of Providence, R. I., was robbed on the 14th ult., of about $150,000. A reward of $10,000 is offered.

SYNOPSIS
OF
Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, April 23, 1836.

SENATE.—*Specie Payments.*—The resolution of Mr. Benton, for a law requiring all payments for the Public Lands to be made in *specie*, was taken up and considered.

After a debate, in which, Messrs. Benton, Webster, Niles, Ewing, of Ohio, and Calhoun took part,

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after "Resolved," and inserting, "that the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the receipt, in payment for the public lands, of any thing but gold and silver, after the —— day of ——," thus changing the character of the resolution from that of an order to bring in a bill, to one of a mere inquiry as to the expediency of doing so.

The discussion was then further continued by Messrs. Shepley, Mangum, Calhoun, and Porter; but before any question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Dromgoole, the House took up the resolution some days since offered by him, proposing to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to the Deposite Banks. When this resolution was last under consideration, the question was upon a motion made by Mr. Wise, to amend it, by substituting for it a resolution offered by himself; but Mr. Wise on this day so modified his previous motion as to propose that his resolution, instead of being adopted as a substitute for Mr. Dromgoole's, should be added to it as a second resolution. The proposition was debated until the arrival of the hour to proceed to the Orders of the Day.

Mr. Mercer gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to bring in a Bill for the Distribution, among the several States, of the surplus revenue now in the Deposite Banks.

The balance of the day was spent in the consideration of private bills; some of which were passed.

Monday, April 25.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting additional returns of the amount of Public Money in the Deposite Banks.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, recently held in Philadelphia, "remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union whilst a provision remains in her Constitution which admits of and may perpetuate slavery."

The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up; and, after some discussion, was laid on the table till to-morrow.

The Bill to distribute the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the States, was then again taken up; and Judge WHITE addressed the Senate at length *in favor of it.*

HOUSE.—Mr. Cambreleng, by general consent, reported a Bill making a further appropriation, of *a million of dollars*, for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida. Mr. C. remarked that the funds heretofore appropriated for this object were exhausted. The Bill was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole. It was afterwards considered, read a third time in Committee, and passed.

Mr. J. Q. Adams presented Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of the passage of a law for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sale of the Public Lands amongst the several States.

Tuesday, April 26.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, in relation to the amount of money received from the public land sales in certain States, and the places in which the proceeds were deposited, or to which they may have been transferred, &c.; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris presented the proceeding of a large meeting of Citizens at Cincinnati, Ohio, suggesting the propriety of acknowledging Texas as a member of the Union.

Mr. King, of Alabama, admitted that the situation of Texas was such as to excite the sympathy of all, but he thought it would be going too far to entertain the subject of acknowledging her as one of the United States. He moved to lay the proceedings of the meeting on the table for the present. [The motion was agreed to; and every sane man, we should think, would desire to see it remain there asleep forever. What, in the name of common sense, have we to do in the quarrels of foreign nations? and, still more, what right has our Government to take any foreign State or Territory into the Union, *without* or even *with* its own will? None but madmen could advise an interference, on the part of our Government, between Mexico and her Texian Territory. We even think that a great deal of the *sympathy* expressed for the Texians is but morbid, or at best misplaced; and we must continue to think so until it can be proven to us that they have in reality taken up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, and not for the *spoils* of the vanquished. To men who combat for *principle* we shall never be stinting of our sympathy or assistance; but for *spoils men* we have neither the one or the other.]

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the Message of the President of the United States and the Reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, reported a Bill making appropriations for Arsenals, Armories, &c.; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Bill from the House, making a further appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, was read twice and referred.

The Public Land Bill was again taken up; and Mr. CLAY spoke at great length *in favor of it.*

HOUSE.—Mr. Dromgoole's and Mr. Wise's resolutions were again under discussion.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C. and Mr. Storer, asked the consent of the House, the first to offer a resolution, and the last a "memorial from a highly respectable public meeting," on the subject of the state of affairs in Texas; but were both refused.

The Bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, for 1836, &c. was read a third time, and passed.

The House then took up the Bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers in certain cases, &c.; which was finally, after being amended in divers particulars, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, April 27.

SENATE.—The Bill from the House, making appropriations for the Indian Department for 1836, &c. was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate took up the Bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1836; which, after consideration, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 44 to 1. [The following are two of the sections of the Bill:

"*And be it further enacted*, That an Exploring Expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed; and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to prepare, and send out for that purpose, a sloop of war, and to purchase and provide such other smaller vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful.

"*And be it further enacted*, That the use of so much of the appropriations for the support of the Navy, and other means and facilities under the control of the Navy Department, as may be necessary and proper for that object, be, and the same is hereby authorized; and, in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."]

The Bill making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities, was ordered to a third reading.

The Bill from the House, authorising the President to accept the services of volunteers in certain cases, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the several States, was again taken up:

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, moved to amend the Bill by striking out the words fixing the period of distribution at the first of May, and inserting the following words:

"One-fourth on the first day of July, 1836, and one-fourth at the end of every 90 days thereafter."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Shepley moved to amend the Bill by striking out the words "the twenty-four States," so that after a Territory comes into the Union, she will have a right to a share of the proceeds, without any posterior legislation.

The amendment was agreed to.

After various attempts made to amend the Bill, *by its enemies*, all of which failed, and some unsuccessful motions to postpone it for longer or shorter periods, and to adjourn—

The question on the third reading of the Bill was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays; and being taken, was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, *Mangum*, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, *Brown*, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Geo., Linn, Moore, Morris, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—21.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of considerable private business, the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836; after some debate upon which, the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 28.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a report of the Board of Commissioners, in reply to a resolution (Mr. Benton's) calling for a statement of the maximum amount of appropriation which could be beneficially expended in the Naval Defences; which was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and to be printed.

A resolution previously introduced by Mr. Buchanan, instructing the "Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to contract with L. Persico for furnishing two groupes of Statuary to complete the ornaments of the Eastern front of the Capitol," was considered and agreed to.

The Naval Service Bill, with amendments, and the Indian Suppression Bill, were both read the third time, and passed.

The Public Land Bill was read a third time; and the question being upon its passage, Mr. Benton made an unsuccessful motion to recommit it; and, after some conversation, the Senate adjourned without taking the vote upon its final passage.

HOUSE.—The resolutions of Messrs. Dromgoole and Wise were again under consideration, and were debated until the arrival of the hour for the Special Orders.

The Army Bill was again taken up, and debated.

The Bill making appropriations for the Naval Service of the United States for the year 1836, returned from the Senate, with amendments, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, who remarked that, as the amendments contained some original propositions, it was necessary that they should be committed.

The amendments were read, and ordered to be printed, and, with the Bill, were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Friday, April 29.

In the SENATE, after the morning business was disposed of, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of Sales of the Public Lands (now at its third reading,) and the Debate upon it was resumed; and, after further debate, the Bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

In the HOUSE, very little business was done, the House adjourning at an early hour, not to meet again until Tuesday next, in consequence of a determination made some days ago, to allow the intervening time for cleaning, ventilating, and matting the Hall, to suit the change of the Season.

From the National Intelligencer of April 25.

We have not, for several years past, met with any document, from any Department of the Government, more entitled to a close perusal and respectful consideration, than that from the War Department, which we have to day the pleasure to introduce to the attention of our readers. We do not refer so much to its merit as a composition, though that merit be uncommon, as to the liberality, breadth, and comprehensiveness of its views.

The Secretary of War, it will be seen, resolutely opposes his irresistible battery of argument against the notion of making the Maritime Coast, whether on the Ocean or the Lakes, impregnable, by means of a continuous line (or series) of fortifications. Our cities, such as are from their position exposed to naval siege, he would protect by fortifications, to the greatest extent required; but he boldly explodes the error of attempting the permanent defence of our estuaries and roadsteads by fortifications which would require a *standing army of perhaps fifty thousand soldiers* to man them, without their affording a defence upon which reliance could, with any certainty, or even confidence, be placed.

It has never happened to our lot to be more thoroughly or instantaneously convinced of any thing (respecting which we had before a doubt) than we have been by the perusal of this document, that the whole scheme which contemplates the appropriation of the *surplus revenue to the erection of Fortifications* is fallacious, or founded on wholly delusive calculations. It would be a mode by which, indeed, the surplus revenue might be disposed of; but, beyond the expenditure suggested by the Secretary's Report, it would be just as wise a disposition of it to cast it into the Atlantic, as to appropriate and set it apart for fortifications whether fixed or floating.

What will give greater consequence to these views of the Secretary, in the estimation of a portion at least of our readers—for among them are not a few who entertain a high opinion of the judgment of our Chief Magistrate, in military matters at least—is the fact that they have the entire concurrence of the President of the United States. In transmitting this Report from the War Department (together with a Report from the Navy Department) to the Senate, the President intimates to that body his opinion in these explicit terms: "In respect to that branch of the subject which "falls more particularly under the notice of the "Secretary of War, and in the consideration of "which he has arrived at conclusions differing "from those contained in the Report from the En"gineer Bureau, *I think it proper to add my con*"*currence in the views expressed by the Secretary.*"

If Congress should enter into these views of the Secretary of War and the Executive, we should be glad to see liberal appropriations made for completing the unfinished fortifications, and laying the foundation of the new ones, deemed necessary, as well as for the improvement of the Navy, and gathering materials to promote its efficiency in future emergencies.

Entertaining the views which we do of the duties and powers of the Government, had it fallen to our lot to perform the task undertaken in pursuance of the Senate's resolution by the Secretary of War, we should undoubtedly have considered extensive appropriations towards the construction of certain great highways, such as Roads and Canals, an essential part of a system of national defence, of much greater practical usefulness than any quantity of stone wall that can be piled upon the Atlantic border. One million of dollars, for example, to convert the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal into a ship-canal, would be a more effective measure for the protection of commerce, and the ready collection of munitions and means of war, than ten millions expended in fortifying the entrance into Chesapeake Bay. There are parts of the country, again, the only way to improve the defence of which would be to make good ways to and through them. But, as we know that these are benefits to the People, and defences to the country, upon which the Veto has shed its fatal influence, we shall be glad to see any thing done towards the improvement of the national defences, which, in the opinion of the head of the present adynasty, is legitimately within the power of Congress.

The Land Bill.—Mr. Clay addressed the Senate yesterday in support of his great measure—the Bill to distribute among the several States the nett Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands. We thought, after hearing the able and comprehensive arguments of Messrs. Ewing, Southard, and White, in favor of this beneficent measure, that the subject was exhausted; that, at any rate, but little new could be urged in its defence. Mr. Clay, however, in one of the most luminous and forcible arguments which we have ever heard him deliver, placed the subject in new lights, and gave to it new claims to favor. He was not only strong and eloquent, as he ever is, but he was clear and perspicuous in the most complex part of his argument. Indeed, the whole train of his reasoning appeared to us a series of demonstrations; and we cannot conceive how any mind open to conviction could have listened to it unconvinced.

A large portion of the members of the other House, we were glad for their own sakes, were present during the whole speech; and the galleries were crowded to excess by great numbers of ladies as well as gentlemen.—*Nat. Intel.*

The surplus money in the Deposite Banks continues to increase. By the latest returns, according to a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, the amount in the affiliated Banks, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, was $33,224,024, and the amount to the credit of public officers $3,477,252; making a total amount of public money of *Thirty-six Millions Seven Hundred and Seventy-one Thousand Dollars* in the Deposite Banks, subject to the absolute and uncontrolled pleasure of the President of the United States as to the particular Banks who shall enjoy the advantages of these deposites, the amount of which in some instances far exceeds the whole capital of the Bank. Is it possible that Congress can think of adjourning and leaving things in this way?—*Ib.*

The United States and Mexico.—We copy from the Government paper, a Treaty with the Republic of Mexico, the ratifications of which, it appears, were exchanged no longer ago than the 20th instant. The object of this Treaty is to revive an obsolete provision in the Treaty negotiated with Mexico in 1828, and ratified in 1832, for ascertaining and marking the boundary-line between the Territory of Mexico (Texas in part) and the United States. Each party is to appoint a Commissioner and Surveyor for that purpose, and both Governments solemnly engage to provide any force that may be necessary to protect the Commissioners and Surveyors in carrying the object of the Treaty into effect.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the ratifications of this renewal of a treaty of limits—this solemn pledge of amity, with Mexico, should be exchanged at the very moment when friends of the Administration, aye, and pretty high officers under the Government too, are arming bodies of men, and encouraging them to march into the very territory which the Government is by treaty recognizing as within the undoubted limits of Mexico.—*ib.*

Mr. '*Scattering*,' who has been a candidate for almost every office in the gift of the people for the last fifteen years, has come out, in a Connecticut paper, and declines being any longer a candidate. The old gentleman is evidently discouraged. He has been run down so many times, that we do not blame him for giving up the race.—*Boston Post.*

☞ A Bill has passed the Legislature of New York, authorizing the construction of a Tunnel *under the Hudson River*, opposite Albany! It is said the work is to be commenced immediately.

FLORIDA NEWS.

From the Columbia Times and Democ.

Copy of a Letter received at the Office of the Times and Gazette, dated

FORT BROOKE, Tampa Bay, April 13, 1836.

DEAR SIR—This is the first opportunity offered of writing to you again since I left Volusia. I write in great haste.

We met with no Indians—saw no recent trails of any, after leaving Volusia, until we reached the river Ocklawaha, 30 miles from that place. The river being higher than usual, the troops were halted to built a bridge for the transportation of the cannon and baggage-wagons. On the opposite side of a lake, on the left, two fires were kindled after we halted, supposed to be the signal of one party of Indians to another. Col. Butler, with his battalion, was ordered to cross the river and scour the vicinity of these fires. He had not gone more than three miles before four Indians were discovered and pursued by the advance guard. Gen. Joseph Shelton was of Butler's party. He charged, ahead of the advance guard, upon one of the Indians, who had separated in the race from the others. When within 25 steps of the Indian, Shelton levelled his gun—the Indian turned and presented his rifle at the General—Shelton fired first, and put six buck-shot in the neck of the savage, who, being evidently mortally wounded, turned and hobbled off. Shelton finding no cap on the tube of the other barrel of his gun, dropped it, drew a pistol, advanced to within five or six feet of the Indian, and snapped at his breast; at this moment the Indian brought his rifle nearly to his shoulder, and shot Shelton in the hip bone, the ball passing obliquely through: it was cut out from the opposite side near the back-bone. At this time Mr. Gibson, of the Fairfield troop, came up and discharged the contents of his musket in the back of the Indian. Shelton was badly wounded, but, I am happy to say, is fast recovering. He leaves to-day for Pensacola, and will be attended by Dr. Watts of Laurens, as Surgeon. I am thus particular in giving the details of this affair, because the conduct of Gen. Shelton—obviously gallant and manly—deserves to be remembered; and because, too, the Indian killed was recognized by the volunteers from St. Augustine and the guides as Ko-ha-ha-jo, (in our language signifying *Mad Wolf*,) a chief of distinction and influence of the Micanopy tribe, who commanded, it is said, 45 or 50 warriors. The others of his party escaped. The next day Cols. Goodwyn and Butler, with a battalion of the mounted men, were sent ahead to reconnoitre the Indian town Pilaklikaha—the residence of Jumper and Micanopy, two distinguished chiefs. They had proceeded five or six miles on this expedition, when the advance guard, a little distance in front of the main body, were fired upon from a hammock, on the left of their path by a party of from 40 or 50 Indians. The Indians kept up a brisk fire whilst the men were being formed in order for the engagement, which being done, and the men ordered to charge the hammock, the enemy retreated. Sergeant Nicholas Summer, of Hargrove's Company, from Newberry, had his leg broken, and pirvate Wm. Jackson, of Picken's Company, from Anderson, was shot in the flesh part of his thigh. Four horses were shot—one killed under the rider. The battalion of Infantry commanded by Maj. Kirby, and consisting of four companies of U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Elmore's Company, was marched up to the scene of action in double quick time—formed and ordered to charge the hammock; which was done, without seeing any thing of the enemy. On passing beyond this hammock, into an old field, the Indians were seen collected around a fire at the distance of three or four hundred yards. On being discovered they sprang from their seats around the fire, set up a yell, or war-hoop, and retreated 200 yards back to a hammock, on the edge of which, and for some distance in front, were a number of pine trees. The battalion advanced, and when within proper distance fired upon them—they firing all the time upon the battalion from behind the trees. The battalion was ordered to charge with fixed bayonets; which was promptly done, and the savages fled precipitately from their ground. On reaching the hammock it was found impossible to penetrate it, the mud and water being very deep; and the battalion was ordered back to their former ground in the field, within firing distance of the hammock. When on the edge of this hammock, and some a short distance into it, up to their waists in mud and water, we were fired upon from the swamp, the balls cutting the limbs of trees over our heads. I suppose that a thousand bullets were discharged by the battalion, with what effect is not known. It was remarked, that during the engagement, which was kept up briskly for about twenty minutes, a party of five or six were repeatedly seen employed as though they were carrying off the dead or wounded, which is their custom. We perceived, when on the ground which the enemy had occupied, that the trees were cut at a proper height and with sufficient force to have done execution. The mounted men were sent down to charge the hammock and outflank the enemy on their right, which was attempted in vain. There is not in all Florida a more secure position for hostile Indians to occupy than this very hammock. There are various opinions as to the number of Indians in this engagement—some thought 40 or 50, others 80 or 100. From their audacity, and the distance for which they extended along the edge of the hammock, the latter opinion is most probably correct. One man of the U. S. Artillery was badly wounded in the jaw, another struck, but not hurt. A bundle of clothes, with blood upon them, was found in the hammock, dropped by an Indian who was killed or wounded.

On the day after this skirmish the troops reached Pilaklikaha, and burned it. It had been abandoned, apparently for several months. We were not attacked again on our march to this place. On the Hillsborough river, 23 miles from this port, on the road leading to Fort King, a Fort was erected by the troops from Alabama and Florida, under command of Col. Lindsay, and Capt. Marks, with a company of from 70 to 80 men, from N. Orleans, left in command of it; Col. Lindsay marching to the Withlacoochee with the main body of his regiment. This garrison was attacked on the 27th ult. on every side at the same time by about 200 Indians, who kept up a brisk fire for two hours, in that time firing as many thousand balls into the picket. Finding they were "biting against a file," they retired, discomfited by the fight. One of Marks' men, who was outside the pickets, was caught, butchered and scalped; and one inside was wounded. It is said 12 or 15 of the Indians were killed—one was shot out of a tree from which he was firing down into the garrison.

The regiment of mounted men from S. C. arrived at this place on the 5th instant. Col. Brisbane's regiment of Infantry, and Maj. Kirby's battalion, were left at a camp 13 miles back—which is dignified by the name of *Camp Shelton*. Col. Lindsay, with his forces, arrived the day before. He had marched within ten miles of the Withlacoochee, had a little skirmishing with detached parties of the enemy, but no very important engagement.

"Another movement will be made to-morrow. A mixed Indian, half Spaniard half Seminole, was brought in a prisoner the other day by Capt. Green of the U. S. Cutter Dallas; this fellow was captured by friendly Spaniards on the coast near Charlotte's Harbor. He was interrogated by an interpreter, and he confessed that the women and children, plunder, and negroes, of the Indians, were concentrated at the head of Pea Creek, within ten miles of Charlotte's Harbor. Gen. Scott has thought it advisable to act upon this information.—The Spaniard has been taken around to Charlotte's Harbor in the Cutter—three or four hundred of the Louisiana troops have been sent by water. To-morrow morning the S. C. troops will take up the line of march, with six days' provisions on their backs, and two bushels corn on their horses, for Pea Creek, which, by land, is distant 30 or 40 miles from this place. The Spaniard has promised to conduct the troops to the camp of the enemy. If he is to be relied on, and the Indians are unwary, we may strike the finishing blow yet.

The S. C. Troops will continue their march from Pea Creek to Volusia, and then, or at Picolata, be discharged.

The measles continue to prevail. Lieuts. Douglass and Hemphill, and three or four others of Elmore's company, will be discharged here, and will leave for home in the first boat going to Mobile.

In addition, the bearer of the above letter, a member of Capt. Elmore's company, who was discharged on account of bad health, informs the Editor of the Times, that Col. Butler, of Columbia, Lieuts. Douglass and Hemphill, of Elmore's company, Capt. Chesnut and Lieut. Boykin, of the Camden company, and several of the men, invalids, were on their way home. Capt. Elmore's company has been reduced by sickness, from 115 to 78.

AUGUSTA, APRIL 29.

A gentleman from Jefferson county, gives us the following brief account of some of the incidents attending the march from Fort Drane to Tampa Bay, as related to him by Maj. Douglass. Major D. left Tampa on the afternoon of the 15th, and arrived in Louisville the 26th, via Pensacola.

Maj. Douglass states that on the march to Tampa, they had two battles and several skirmishes with the Indians. The first battle was at a hammock near the Withlacoochee. On approaching the hammock, the advance guard fell back and reported 500 or more Indians in sight. Gen. Scott then prepared for action, and advanced with all his army in a few hundred yards of the hammock—when the Indians were discovered on the opposite side, in a cleared place, holding up their hands, without their arms. Gen. S. supposing they did not wish to fight, sent an interpreter to them, but they would not receive him. He then ordered a Lieutenant, with an Indian, negro, and one or two men, to ride into the hammock, and hold up a white handkerchief—when several Indians came out to meet them. The Indians stated that they did not wish to fight, and would come that night and have a talk with Gen. Scott. They returned and reported to Gen. S.; but the interpreter informed Gen. S. that it was his opinion the Indians would not come in, and only wanted time to remove their women and children; that the hammock they were in, was the place Oseola bragged about, and called it the "core" of the Withlacoochee, and said that white men could never enter there.—But the Gen. still believing the Indians wished to make peace, and would come in, ordered his army back a short distance, and commanded that a gun should not be fired, which order created great dissatisfaction among the volunteers, urging the Indians just across the hammock, in considerable force, and they not permitted to make battle with them. The Indians not complying with their promise, on the next morning Gen. Scott made an attack upon the hammock; when his army was within two hundred yards of the hammock, the Indians commenced a tremendous yelling and howling for a few minutes, and then ceased; the General not knowing whether the Indians had retreated or not, still continued to advance on the hammock, and when within about 150 yards the Indians commenced a heavy firing upon them; they, however, succeeded in routing them. Maj. Douglass thinks that the loss on the part of the Indians must have been considerable, from the very many signs of blood and the number of places where the Indians dragged off their dead. They then pursued them to another hammock, where they had another battle with them; after which, for the want of provisions, Gen. Scott was compelled to take up the line of march for Tampa Bay.

Major Douglass states that Gen. Scott and his army left Tampa on the morning of the 16th, for Fort Drane; he took with him nine days' provisions, in which time he expected to arrive at Fort Drane, and that he would then discharge all the volunteers in Florida from the several States, and remain himself with the regulars; and that in consequence of the sickly season coming on, and the indisposition of his men, he would not be able to end the war during the present campaign.

MOBILE, APRIL 23.—*Direct from Florida.*—Major General Macomb and Captain Cooper, his aid, of the United States Army, arrived in town yesterday, from Pensacola, which place they reached night before last, in a United States Cutter, from Tampa Bay. Dates from Tampa are down to the 15th inst.

On the 11th, General Smith, of the Louisiana Volunteers, was sent with 500 men, to Charlotte Harbour, to ascend the stream and capture all the Indian families supposed to be secreted there. Another force, consisting of about 200 mounted cavalry, was despatched to drive the Indians in that direction.

Gen. Scott shipped off, on the 12th, about 400 Seminoles, men, women and children. They were Black Dirt and his tribe. On the 15th the army started to return on both sides of the Withlacoochee.

There are 400 now sick at Tampa Bay, and the climate is getting worse and worse for the army. It is said to be the design of General Scott to discharge the volunteers and send them home before the 1st of May, and to select the most healthy points compatible with the service, to establish posts of regulars, of whom there are about 1300, to keep the Indians in check until the hot season shall have passed.

From the Savannah Georgian, May 2.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

The steam boat *Florida*, from Picolata, arrived this morning, bringing the companies of *Richmond Blues*, under command of Capt. Robertson, and *Hussars*, Capt. Bones. We have learnt nothing by this arrival, in addition to the following information contained in a slip from the Jacksonville *Courier*.

From the Jacksonville Courier Extra, April 28.

LATEST INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On Monday the 18th inst. two men, Mr. Ferth and Mr. More, were attacked within less than one quarter of a mile distant from Micanopy, by two Indians. Mr. Ferth was wounded—his arm broken by a rifle ball. Both reached the Fort at Micanopy. The horse, which they were driving in a cart, they left on being attacked, was taken by the Indians. They cut the harness off him, and one of them mounting the ungeared animal, rode off.

On Wednesday morning, 2 o'clock, the 20th inst. an attack was made on Fort Drane. The Sentinel on duty says that the attack was made by about fifty Indians, all mounted. They first fired on the house of Mr. Ledworth, near the Fort, in which were three or four persons, who fled to the Fort in safety. The firing on the Fort continued one hour. The few men under Capt. Leodrum, who commanded said post, returned the fire. No lives on the part of the whites were lost. At day-light, blood was discovered in several places, on the ground where the Indians had been. It is therefore supposed that some of the enemy were either killed or wounded. During the attack, it would seem another party of the Indians were busy in the vicinity of the Fort. They carried off three negroes belonging to General Clinch, and four belonging to Col. G. Humphreys. They also took away seventeen horses belonging to the service.

When the express left, the army had, on its return from Tampa, reached the neighborhood of the Withlacoochee. Gen. Scott, with the command of Gen. Eustis, was on the march to Volusia, where a post will be kept up. Gen. Scott will proceed to St. Augustine, and there establish his head quarters for the summer. Gen. Clinch was, after scouring the country bordering on the Withlacoochee, to march to Fort Drane, where he has, it is supposed, ere this arrived. Col. Lindsay, at the head of the centre column, did not leave Tampa Bay till the arrival there of Gen. Scott. He marched north also, with the two wings, and is to return to Tampa Bay. All this being done, the compaign ends till next November. It is possible, but not very probable, that one or the other of these three divisions have had as many have a skirmish with Indians, before the close of the campaign.

The Louisiana Volunteers were discharged at Tampa Bay. The Georgia and South Carolina Troops will be discharged, and return to their homes.

From the Charleston Patriot, of May 3d.

TERMINATION OF THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Lieut. Van Buren, Aid to Gen. Scott, and Capt. Finley, Aid to General Eustis, arrived here this forenoon from Picolata, via Savannah, in the Steam packet *William Seabrook*, from Savannah. We have conversed with both these gentlemen who have politely imparted to us all the information they possessed.

Lieut. Van Buren states, that owing to the commencement of the warm weather, the Campaign had been brought to a close. The regular forces had gone into summer quarters at St. Augustine. There were supposed to be about 200 on the sick list at Tampa Bay, and 80 at Volusia.

Capt. Finley has communicated to us the following intelligence: The left wing of the army of Florida, arrived at Tampa Bay, on the 5th of April, left there on the 17th, and marched to Volusia, by Pilaklikaha. The active operations of the campaign have ceased, from the sickly season having commenced. The South Carolina Volunteers left Volusia on Friday the 29th, to march to St. Augustine, where Col. Brisbane's Regiment would be discharged, and sent by transports to the city. Col. Goodwyn's mounted men would be discharged at Jacksonville. The regulars it is believed will be kept in Florida, to garrison posts which may be important, in the commencement of the next campaign. The Indians were no where in any force, and are supposed to be scattered all over the territory.

Texian Frontier News.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

We are indebted to the politeness of J. F. Mosely, Esq. of Courtland, Alabama, who came passenger in the steam packet Leonidas, from New Orleans on Saturday, for the following letter addressed by Major General Gaines, to the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. It may be relied upon as authentic, and is of great importance. Much sensibility is manifested upon our south western frontier with respect to the course which the Government of the United States intends to pursue with regard to Texas. It is manifest, from the letter, that the Government of the United States has taken the proper position with respect to the contending parties in Texas, and that General Gaines has manifested his usual energetic attention to the public service in taking this necessary precautionary measure to enable him to execute the important duties devolved upon him, and to cause our neutrality to be respected:

[COPY.]

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Natchitoches, La., April 8th, 1836.

SIR,—The War in Texas, which has of late assumed a sanguinary and savage aspect, has induced the President of the United States to require a considerable augmentation of regular forces to be concentrated upon this section of the national frontier, to which my attention has been particularly directed. He deems it to be the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected—peaceably if practicable—forcibly if necessary.

The 33d article of the Treaty with Mexico requires both the contracting parties to prevent "by force all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries, so that the United States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens of the Mexican States," &c.

The provision of this article I am particularly instructed to cause to be enforced: and I have, pursuant to instructions, taken measures to make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting that portion of the United States bordering upon the Mexican territory, on the waters of the Red and Arkansas rivers, the determination of the Government to prevent any hostile incursions into Texas; and have directed that the Chiefs be called upon to inculcate upon their people the necessity of carefully abstaining from any violation of the above mentioned engagements—and I have moreover informed them, pursuant to the orders of the President, that I will not hesitate to use the force at my disposal for the purpose of preventing any such designs.

I have learned from several of our citizens entitled to credit, that one Manuel Flores, a Mexican Spaniard, but for several years past a citizen of "Spanish town" in this State, near the Sabine Ridge, has been lately commissioned by persons professing to act by the authority of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of enticing the Indians in the western prairies on our side of the boundary line, to join them in the war of extermination now raging in Texas; and that with this view, the Agent, Manuel Flores, accompanied by a stranger, has lately passed up the valley of the Red River, and has already produced considerable excitement among the Caddo Indians. And I have very recently learned from several intelligent persons in Texas, and others who have lately been there, that many of our Indians have gone over to the Texas side of the line.

These facts and circumstances present to me the important question—whether I am to sit still and suffer these movements to be so far matured as to place the white settlements on both sides of the line wholly in the power of these savages—or whether I ought not instantly to prepare the means for protecting the frontier settlements, compelling the Indians to return to their own homes and hunting grounds?

I cannot but decide in favor of the last alternative which this question presents: for nothing can be more evident than that an Indian war, commencing on either side of the line, will as surely extend to both sides, as that a lighted quick-match thrust into one side of a powder magazine would extend the explosion to both sides.

But I am without *mounted men*, the only description of force which will enable me to interpose an efficient check to the daily increasing danger which every intelligent citizen with whom I have conversed upon the subject, apprehends. And apprehending as I do that the loss of a month, which it would require to submit the case to the decision of the President of the United States, might prove fatal to a large portion of the frontier inhabitants, I have determined to call out your Excellency's Militia, to consist of two or three battalions of volunteers—as many to be mounted as practicable—to repair to this place as soon as may be convenient, by companies or battalions; to receive their arms and camp equipage at New Orleans and Baton Rouge. There may be eight or ten companies to a battalion.

Should the war in Texas be brought to a close without the apprehended Indian hostilities, the volunteers will be disbanded forthwith.

With perfect respect,

I have the honor to be your ob't. serv't.

(Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES.
Major General Commanding.

To His Excellency Edward D. White,
Governor of the State of Louisiana,
New Orleans.

We understand that Gen. Gaines has despatched Capt. Hitchcock to Santa Anna, to ascertain whether he has invited the Indians from this side the boundary line between the United States and Texas, to assist him in the war waging with the Texians. He goes of course with the flag of the United States to protect him.

FROM TEXAS.

MOBILE, April 30.

By the New-Orleans mail, which arrived about 2 to-day, we have the following news from Texas, received by the Levant.

We learn further that the Mexicans have landed at the Sabine, and that the frontier settlers, including the whole population of Nacogdoches, are flieing for their lives.

The Indians on the frontier, have broken out into open warfare, and Gen. Gaines has moved against them.

NACOGDOCHES, April 12.

To Gen. T. T. Mason, Fort Jesup.

Dear Sir—We hasten to inform you that the information received before your departure is confirmed. They encamped at the Sabine night before last. They have been piloted by the Caddoes. Their combined force is formidable; we cannot ascertain the exact number. You know our condition—comment is useless. Many women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We all leave here to-day with a view of concentrating at Autogaz or St. Augustineed.

Signed R. A. IRVIN,
Acting Com. of this Municipality.

FORT JESUP, April 14.

Dear Sir—Nacogdoches has been abandoned, and probably in ruins: a detachment of the Mexican army has, by an extraordinary movement, been united with the Indians of the North, whom it is reported are 1500 strong, and unless timely succor is obtained, the country will be overrun, and the depredations and horrors which were so lately enacted in Florida will now be removed to the western border of our happy land. Hundreds of families are rapidly flieing from the ruthless savages, who are hastening down upon them, and all is confusion between here and St. Augustine.—Gov. Quitman, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, found himself and his handful of devoted adherents hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side and the cursed Indians on the other, and he is now rallying the scattered inhabitants and forming a rear guard to protect the unfortunate women and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen. Mason reached here last evening—and Gen. Gaines, with just promptitude, has ordered 8 or 10 Companies from this Garrison to be on the line of march by 3 o'clock P. M. and to reach the Sabine as early as possible. He will take the command, and thus add another laurel to the crown of glory which he has so recently and justly earned in the East.

Rouse up the friends of Texas with all possible haste, and urge the Florida volunteers on their return to take vessels and steamers, and embark for the Trinity and reach Robins' crossing as soon as possible, and protect the suffering inhabitants in that quarter; cut off the retreat of the Mexicans, and restore Gen. Houston, who is now fighting his way, I hope to victory, on the banks of the Brazos—I shall continue on to-day till I reach my friend Quitman—dead or alive. God grant he may be safe, and preserved for the future good of his country and Texas.

By the Levant we have also information that the Indians on the Mexican frontier have risen in great force; that one American had been killed, and all was terror and confusion in the country. Gen. Gaines had advanced to the Sabine with about 700 men and was collecting all the force of the country to attempt to stop the advance of the Indians. Report estimated them 10,000 strong.

Texas.—The Charleston Southern Patriot, commenting on the evils of the present system of disposing of the public lands, thus illustrates one of the objections:

"Another ill effect of these monopoly practices is, that Government becomes embroiled with foreign countries, whose territory is contiguous to our own. The contest now waging in Texas is a case in point. *The standard of independence in that country has been raised for the benefit of land speculators*, who thus turn the enthusiasm of our youth for liberty and for the excitement of arms, to their own account. The names of freedom and independence are prostituted to selfish ends, and the adventurous and enterprising, instead of pursuing the ordinary paths of industry, are led off into wild schemes for the sudden acquisition of wealth, but which are likely to terminate in disappointment, if not in ruin and an ignominious death."

Charlotte:

Friday, May 13, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*

JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ *Florida and Texas.*—Our Southern exchange papers, for a week or two back, have been crowded with accounts of the wars now raging in these two Territories; and the reader will find our columns occupied to-day with no small amount of matter of the same character. From the distance of both these seats of war from us, the confusion which must prevail in them, and the facility with which mere rumors obtain currency, we are often compelled to regard as of doubtful authority a large share of the intelligence which daily reaches us of the state of affairs among the belligerents; but, in compiling the "News," which we occasionally give in our columns in relation to them, we always endeavor to confine our scissors to such parts as appear to us most worthy of credit. That which we this day spread before the reader, we believe to be of this character, as near as possible; and it is, besides, of so interesting a nature, that we would respectfully invite for it his serious attention.

It is peculiarly unfortunate for Florida, that, from the unhealthy nature of the climate, &c., the Army should, at this critical moment, have to give up the pursuit of the enemy, and retire to Summer quarters. The Indians, who are inured to the climate, and of course in a great measure exempt from the dangers of disease, will doubtless take fresh courage from this circumstance, and may do an incalculable amount of mischief before the fall sets in.

☞ *Tenth Whig Elector.*—At a Convention of Whig Delegates from the Counties composing the Wilmington Electoral District, held in Wilmington on the 26th of April, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Esq., of Duplin County, was unanimously chosen as a fit person to be placed on the White and Tyler Electoral Ticket for that Congressional District of this State.

☞ *Rail-Road Delegates.*—At a meeting of the Citizens of Richland District, (S. C.) held in Columbia, on the 27th April, the Hon. William C. Preston, Col. F. H. Elmore, James H. Adams, B. F. Taylor, Dr. H. M. De Leon, A. Walker, John W. Clark, John Bryce, and C. P. Bunker, were appointed Delegates "to attend the Rail-Road Convention to be held at Knoxville on the 4th of July next, to represent the feelings and views of the citizens of Richland District and the Town of Columbia," in relation to the magnificent enterprise of establishing a Rail-Road from Cincinnati to Charleston.

At a similar meeting of Citizens of York District, held in Yorkville, on the 2d instant, Captain John Blair, Joseph W. Lesesne, John Springs, Col. Wm. C. Bealty, and Capt. Jas. A. Black, were appointed Delegates from York District, to the Knoxville Convention on the 4th of July next.

And at a meeting of Citizens of Fairfield District, held at Winnsborough, on the 2d instant, William J. Alston, John L. Yongue, Samuel Johnson, Edward G. Palmer, James Barkley, Charles Bell, Gen. Buchanan, John M. Starke, Osmand Woodward, Maj. G. R. Hunter, and Maj. Thomas Means, were appointed Delegates to represent Fairfield District in the said Convention.

The *right sort of spirit* seems to animate the *whole* People of our sister State of South Carolina, on the subject of the proposed Rail-Road. We annex some of the resolutions passed at the two latter of the above meetings.

AT YORKVILLE!

1. *Resolved*, That the Citizens of York District, believing that the proposed Rail-Road between Charleston and Cincinnati, is an undertaking calculated in the highest degree to develope the resources, extend the commercial connections, and consequently to advance at once the physical and moral prosperity of the State, feel deeply interested in the success of the great enterprise, and are both anxious and ready to promote it by every means within their power.

2. *Resolved, therefore*, That we meet, with a ready acquiescence, the invitation of the Rail-Road Commissioners to appoint Delegates to attend the Knoxville Convention on the 4th of July next, and that the Chairman of this meeting be now empowered to nominate, by and with the consent of this meeting, such persons as Delegates, as he may deem most competent to discharge the duties of such appointment.

3. *Resolved*, That to facilitate the survey of that part of the Route which will pass through this District, the Chairman be empowered to nominate twelve persons to accompany the Engineers from the borders of Chester District to the North Carolina line, and to furnish them with all the aid and information in their power.

[Under the 3d Resolution, the following persons were appointed, viz: Dr. John S. Bratton, Capt. James M. Love, Samuel Rainey, Esq., James R. Williams, Esq., A. S. Hutchison, Sylvanus Chambers, Dr. Wm. Hemingway, Col. Wm. Giles, Capt. William McGill, John Fulenwider, Joseph Adams, and Hugh Allison, Esq.]

AT WINNSBOROUGH:

Resolved, That this meeting do cordially approve of the great project of uniting, by Rail-Road, the Ohio River, through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina, with the Southern Atlantic; and that the citizens of this District will cheerfully co-operate with other portions of this State in advancing an undertaking promising prosperity to an interesting and extensive section of country, and lasting advantages to our confederacy, both social and political.

Resolved, That P. E. Pearson, David Aiken, Col. Wm. Moore, Robert Cathcart, John L. Yongue, Edward G. Palmer, Osmand Woodward, Samuel Johnston, and Dr. Bratton, be appointed a Committee to procure the requisite information, and report on the soil, climate, trade, and agricultural productions, of this District, and its facilities for Rail-Road purposes; and that the Committee furnish the Delegates to the Convention with a copy of their report.

Resolved, That the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for such purposes, be respectfully solicited to cause a route from Columbia through Fairfield, Winnsboro', Chester, York, thence thro' Lincoln and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina, across the Blue Ridge, to be examined and surveyed; and that Col. T. T. Player, David McDowell, Esq., Dr. J. J. Myers, J. B. McCall, Esq., and P. E. Pearson, Esq., be, and they are hereby, constituted a Committee of Correspondence for that and other purposes, therewith connected.

☞ *Van Burenism in Alabama.*—At a recent election of Mayor in the City of Mobile, Col. George W. Owen, a staunch White man, succeeded over T. Banford, Esq., "a gentleman of high respectability, *but tainted with Van Burenism.*" Whole number of votes given in, 832, of which Col. Owen received 518, and Mr. Sanford 336.

The "Mobile Morning Chronicle," in announcing the above, has the following observations:

"We do not speak of this triumph of principles, to wound the feelings of any man, who was engaged in the contest, and for him the *distinguished and prominent candidate of the Van Buren party for Mayor*, who was defeated. For that gentleman, personally, we have the highest respect, and we beg that he and his friends will, in this instance, separate the politician from the man. A leading advocate of the Van Buren party did, in the columns of this paper, desire that the contest should be placed upon party grounds. We believe, with a few exceptions on both sides, that such was the case. The candidate should then attribute his defeat to the *weakness of the Van Buren cause, and not to any lack of personal merit. Van Buren has no strength in Alabama.* The small amount of popularity which Jackson gave him, is on the wane. Let our friends in the country be assured that the August election will show an *increased majority* against Van Buren, when he comes in direct opposition to White."

☞ *Meeting in Burke, in favor of Texas.*—A public meeting of Citizens of Burke County, was held at the Courthouse in Morganton on Wednesday the 27th of April, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of Texas," at which the following among other resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That Texas, having declared her independence, and organized a Government; and believing that her people are physically and morally capable of maintaining and administering a Government; we therefore hold that she is entitled to be recognized by all civilized nations; and that, standing in the relation she does to these United States, our Government ought to be the first to acknowledge Texas as an Independent Republic.

"*Resolved*, That we, a portion of the people of Burke County, believing that we have a right to be heard in the councils of the nation, request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to present these resolutions to the consideration of that Honorable Body. We also request the Hon. Henry Clay, Senator from Kentucky, the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, Senator from Missouri, and the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, Senator from South Carolina, to aid in promoting the object of these resolutions."

As a faithful public Journalist, we join in giving circulation to this expression of the views and opinions of "a portion of the People of Burke County," in relation to Texas, because we are satisfied that those views and opinions were dictated by sympathy and patriotism on the part of our friends in Burke. But we cannot help thinking that any interference of our Government in the controversy now going on between Mexico and her Territory, would be at least premature and impolitic, if not unjust to Mexico.

☞ *A Specimen of Van Buren "Democracy."*—In the recent debate in the Senate, upon the motion not to receive the Abolition Petitions, Mr. Calhoun having stated, as one of the objections to their reception, the fact that they were couched in language highly disrespectful to the South, and contained terms of reproach and contumely towards her People, Mr. Brown, of this State, *who was in favor of their reception*, said that "he had examined some of these petitions, and could not find in them the language and the terms referred to."

Mr. Calhoun replied, with great animation and force, to Mr. Brown. He quoted the language of the petitions themselves, to show that he had not misstated it. One of the terms used was "Traffic in human flesh," a phrase borrowed from the shambles. Another was "Piracy."—The object was to associate the Southern People with the infamous and sanguinary robbers on the high seas. This was one of the *inoffensive* phrases spoken of by the gentleman from North Carolina! Again: "Slavery violates all the laws of God and man—corrupts public morals—brands our nation as avaricious, cruel," &c. &c. (Mr. Brown himself and his constituents included.)

Mr. Mangum asked his colleague whether he would consent to receive memorials containing such language? Mr. Brown replied, that if the terms were personally disrespectful to *any member of the Senate*, he would vote *against them—but not if they were merely of a general character.*

Mr. Mangum expressed his astonishment at hearing such sentiments from men who pretended to be the only *true representatives* of the People of the South. He ridiculed the pretensions of such representatives of the Democratic Party.—They will submit to have the imputation of piracy, &c. *cast upon their fellow citizens*—but will not tolerate it *when applied to themselves!!!* Mr. Mangum said that the people he represented were as much entitled to respect for intelligence, honor, and dignity of character, as the Senate itself.

Let the People decide, from this specimen, between the "*Aristocracy*" and the "*Democracy*" of Mr. Brown and his political friends.

☞ *Guilford Superior Court.*—At a session of the Superior Court for Guilford County, held week before last, —— Colhoun was sentenced to be hung on the last Saturday in May, (the 28th day,) for the murder of his wife. This case was tried at the last Superior Court for that County, and the prisoner found guilty, but he appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, by which tribunal the decision of the Court below was confirmed, and ordered to proceed in the case according to the verdict. Colhoun was accordingly sentenced, as above stated, to death.

On the Civil Docket, in the same Court, two actions for *malicious prosecution* were brought, and decided in both for the plaintiff: in one $35, and in the other $300, were awarded as damages.

☞ *Tribute of Respect for Ex-Governor Burton.*—The intelligence of the decease of Ex-Gov. H. G. Burton having reached Rutherfordton during the recent session of the Superior Court, the Members of the Bar promptly held a meeting, and unanimously passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we receive with pain the intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of our late esteemed fellow-citizen, and distinguished member of our professional fraternity, the Hon. H. G. Burton; that we deeply deplore his removal from amongst us, as a most afflicting dispensation, and sympathise in the sorrows of his bereaved family; that we cherish the recollection of the many private virtues which adorned his character, and remember with melancholy satisfaction the ability, firmness, and independence, with which he discharged the many public duties to which he was called by his fellow-citizens.

"*Resolved*, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning, for the term of thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to transmit to his bereaved family a copy of these resolutions.

JOSEPH M'D. CARSON, Ch'm'n.
JOHN GRAY BYNUM, Secretary."

☞ *Commercial Bank of Columbia.*—The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

A. Blanding, *President*. *Directors.*—Wm. F. Desaussure, David Ewart, John L. Gracey, Wm. Gregg, G. T. Snowden, Andrew Wallace, David Johnson, William Law, Alex. Kirk, John Bryce, Robert Latta, Andw. Crawford.

☞ *A Warning.*—In Raleigh, the other day, a foreigner who had been employed on the State Capitol, suddenly fell down and expired in the public street, from the effect of intemperance in the use of ardent spirits.

☞ *August Election.*—The ensuing August Elections will probably be the most important which have ever occurred in the State. The issue of these Elections, if favorable to Judge White, as we firmly believe they will be, will have a moral effect on the nation, which may, probably, have an influence on the ultimate result in November throughout the Union. Let then every opponent of Martin Van Buren be up and doing. We must have a thorough organization, and there must be a total relinquishment of all selfish feeling. *We believe that our candidate for Governor is invincible.* Let the selection of candidates for our State Legislature be equally judicious, and *we must triumph.* Above all, let not the confidence of success lull us into apathy, for we have to contend with a foe who outgenerals us as far in discipline, as we outstrip them in numbers.—*Raleigh Register.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

STEEL CREEK CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the Companies of Captains Neel and Knox, on Tuesday the 3d inst. it was agreed to celebrate the 4th of July at the usual Muster-ground of the Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry:—Whereupon Capt. W. H. Neel, Capt. J. B. Knox, Col. W. N. Parks, Z. A. Grier, Dr. R. T. Cheek, and M. Edwards, were appointed a Committee to make Arrangements; who retired, and after consultation, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the day be celebrated by an Oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence; and that a Barbecue be prepared on the occasion.

The following appointments for the day were then made.

Col. WILLIAM N. PARKS, *President.*
ANDREW GRIER, Esq., } *Vice Presidents.*
JOHN M. POTTS, }
Col. WILLIAM M. GRIER, } *Marshalls.*
Capt. SAMUEL COX, }
ZENAS A. GRIER, *To read the Declaration.*
R. J. MCDOWELL, *To deliver the Oration.*

Committee of Invitation.—Andrew Campbell, A. H. Dinkins, S. D. Parthaw, J. D. Simeral, J. B. Knox, J. H. McDowell, J. A. Grier, T. B Price, Joseph Knox, A. G. Neel, J. F. Hunter, H. N. Knox, J. S. Cheek, T. H. Grier, A. S. King.

Committee to prepare Toasts.—Col. Thomas I. Grier, John Hart, Esq., W. A. Wilson, J. H. McDowell, J. M. Potts.

It is expected the Ladies will countenance the celebration by their presence. They are particularly invited to attend on the occasion.

Steel Creek, May 7, 1836.

Charleston and Ohio Rail-Road.—Capt. Williams of the U. S. Engineers, arrived here in the steamboat from Norfolk on Saturday. The officers to be associated with him in the survey of the proposed Rail-Road,—(viz. Lieuts. Drayton, White, and Reed, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh) reached this place a short time since, so that the Brigade is now full, and we are gratified to learn that these officers will enter immediately on the great work.—Capt. Williams, who is at the head of this corps, is, we understand, a gentleman of distinguished talents, of much experience, and admirably qualified for conducting the surveys about to be made; and all the officers under his command, are gentlemen of high reputation, well qualified for the important duties which will devolve upon them.

We understand that Col. Gadsden and Captain Williams, with Gen. Hayne, Chairman of the Commissioners, will constitute a Board to arrange the measures to be adopted for the early and successful completion of the necessary examination, surveys, and estimates, to enable the Knoxville Convention, (which will assemble on the 4th of July next,) to act efficiently upon the subject. Capt. Williams will leave here with his party, (indeed two of his officers have already gone,) for the Mountains in a day or two, and will enter upon his work as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The best wishes of the citizens of Charleston go with them, and we know that it is only necessary to give this intimation to our fellow citizens of the interior, of the approach of such visiters, to secure for them not only a hospitable reception, but a cordial welcome, and the most *efficient aid.*—*Chas. Courier.*

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 12th inst., on motion of Mr. Pinckney, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation in aid of the contemplated Rail Road from Cincinnati, in Ohio, to Charleston, South-Carolina, *on condition* that the Company about to be established for the execution of that work shall enter into a contract with the Government for the transportation of the public mails and public property on said Road."

The Hon. Roger B. Taney took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the United States, on the 28th ult., at a special session of the District Court at Baltimore. The oath was administered by Judge Glenn, who on the next day resigned his office as United States District Judge for the Maryland District.

☞ It is said, in Washington, that Reuben M. Whitney realises from forty to fifty thousand dollars a year by his agency between the *Pet Banks* and "*the Government!!*"

From the Raleigh Star.

Gen. Dudley's Vote in 1811.

We are much mistaken, if we do not make the Van Buren organ heartily sick of this matter, (we were about to say *ashamed of it*, but that is a feeling to which it is a stranger,) before we have done with it. The evident design of the Standard was to create the impression, by innuendo and insinuation, that the change in the mode of appointing Electors was made by the Federal Party, that Gen. Dudley was acting with that party, and therefore *not* a Republican as his friends represented him to be.

Since our last publication, we have conversed with a gentleman of the highest respectability and intelligence, who is perfectly familiar with the events of that period, in which indeed he acted a prominent part. We are indebted to him for the further explanation which are about to give of the vote in question, which may be relied on as correct.

A Census of the People of the United States had been taken agreeably to law, prior to the session of 1811, but no apportionment of the representation had been made by Congress, and it was uncertain what number of inhabitants would be entitled to a representative. Each State is entitled to as many Electoral votes as she has Members in Congress, Senators included. It was therefore unknown to the Legislature of 1811 what that number would be. If we gained, by the Census just taken, an additional Member of the House of Representatives, and the mode of appointing Electors remained as it then was, the consequence would be this—the State would lose one of her electoral votes. *To guard against this contingency*, (which, by the by, was no improbable one,) *and to give the undivided vote of the State to James Madison, the Republican Candidate*, the change was made, which has so much disturbed the nerves of "the democratic" editor. It would seem he had not forgiven, as yet, *those who effected it, and who thereby deprived Mr. Clinton of some votes which he might have obtained under the District system.*

We are much mistaken, however, if the Republican People of North Carolina will at all sympathise with him in his feelings. If the redoutable editor shall be as unfortunate in all his charges against the People's Candidate, we desire he may continue them. The shaft, unjustly sped against an opponent, by its rebounds alway injures the assailant more than his intended victim.

We again ask for an explanation of Gov. Spaight's disregard of the will of his constituents. We are anxious to see by what process that vote is to be reconciled with either Republican Principles, or that devotion to the Democracy, about which the Regency Party are constantly prating. *We dare the party to undertake the task.* It is due to the People of North Carolina, for whose suffrages Gov. Spaight is a candidate for the highest office in their gift. It is due to Gov. Spaight's own character for consistency, *especially after his course on the resolutions to instruct Mangum to expunge Clay's resolution.* If this explanation is not made, if it is not shown that this vote is consistent with Republican Principles, we shall conclude, and the people will conclude, *it cannot be shown.*

MR. VAN BUREN IN A DILEMMA.

The following letter addressed to Mr. V. Buren, in March last, he has not thought of sufficient importance to answer. In accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he stated his willingness to satisfy his fellow-citizens as to his opinion on any doubtful points. Here is a fair opening for a plain reply to a direct interrogatory. Having shown, by the eagerness with which he responded to the Northampton gentlemen, that he has no scruples about opening a Political correspondence, it cannot be considered unfair to infer, from his silence in the present instance, *that he does not answer, because he is unable to do so satisfactorily*:—[*Ral. Reg.*

RAINES' TAVERN, CUMBERLAND, VA., 26th March, 1836.

To HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN, *Washington.*

SIR—There are several persons in this section of country, who are unable, from the language employed by you in your answer to the enquiries of certain gentlemen in North Carolina, to determine whether it is your opinion that Congress possesses constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or not. We therefore request that you will have the goodness to forward us an *explicit avowal* of your opinion on that subject; and also *an explicit and unequivocal confession* or *denial* that you are in principle an Abolitionist. We trust, Sir, that you may excuse our plainness. We are freemen, addressing a candidate for our suffrages to raise him to the highest office in our gift; and those are subjects upon which we wish to act always understandingly.

Very respectfully, Sir, yours,

WM. WILSON,	JOHN R. COOKE,
JOHN W. WILSON,	JOHN ANDERSON,
ROYAL WATKINS,	F. A. CLAIBORNE,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS,	ELISHA BLANTON,
WM. D. PRICE,	JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JOHN T. WATKINS,	BOOKER WOODSON,
CHAS. RAINE,	PET. F. ANDERSON.

Lost or Mislaid

ON the 3d instant, a due-bill on Andrew C. Miller, for *Forty-four Dollars and sixty-seven cents*, and dated the 25th of August last. All persons are forewarned trading for said due-bill, as the payment has been stopped.

NAPOLEON C. MILLER.

May 7th, 1836. 3w

To the Editors of the Weekly Chronicle.

Gentlemen: We notice an inquiry made in the newspapers for the heirs of Hugh, John, and Daniel Mosher, in this country, to whom an estate is said to have descended in England, of £32,000,000.

There is a large family of that name settled in this State, in the counties of Stokes, Randolph, and Lincoln, descendants of Leonard and John Adam Mosher, who, it is understood, emigrated to America eighty or ninety years ago. Perhaps, their descendants may be among the heirs.

Please give this a notice in your paper, and request all Editors disposed to assist in tracing out the matter, to publish it in their respective papers. And should it meet the eye of some other person who can give further information on the subject, he is requested to address to Christian Mosher, Bethania, Stokes County, N. C.

☞ *Whig Victory at Detroit.*—The Whig Ticket for Mayor and other city officers, at the Detroit (Michigan,) charter election, was successful by an average majority of 70.

MARRIED

In Cabarrus on the 14th ult. Mr. THOMAS S. HENDERSON, to Miss MARY MATILDA, daughter of David Long, Esq.

DIED,

In Richmond, Va., on the 23d ult. JOHN L. COOK, one of the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

Near Camden, S. C. on the 9th ult., in the 65th year of his age, BENJ. BINEHAM, a native of North Carolina, and a highly respectable citizen.

Davidson College.

THE Trustees of this Institution are requested to meet at the Bethel Church, on Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Concord Presbytery will convene at the same time and place; and as some of the business then to be transacted, will require a correspondence of the two bodies, it is highly important that the Board of Trustees should be clearly organized at that time.

By order of the Presbytery,

A. J. LEAVENWORTH.

Charlotte, N. C. May 5, 1836.

EXAMINATION.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Female School in Sugar Creek, will be conducted in the Church at that place, on Tuesday the 13th of May, commencing at the hour of 10: After which, an Address on Female Education, will be delivered by the Rev. R. H. Morrison. All who feel an interest in this subject, are respectfully invited to attend.

The next Session will commence on the Monday following, (6th June.)

M. A. CALDWELL.

May 11, 1836. 3w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Franklin Gold Mining Company, are requested to meet in person or by proxy, at Franklin Place, in the County of Mecklenburg, N. C., on the 20th day of June next, for the purpose of electing five Directors for said Company. By order of the President.

GOOLD HOYT, *Agent.*

May 10, 1836. 3w

Charlotte Jockey Club Races.

THE Races over the Charlotte Course will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of June next, and continue three days. It is contemplated restricting the first day's race to three years old, raised in this and the adjoining Counties. Second day, free for any nag. A beautiful situation is selected near town, and the Club will spare no pains to have the Course in complete order.

WM. S. NORMENT, *Sec'y.*

May 7th, 1836. 3w

Commissioners' Sale.

ON the first Saturday in June next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse, a lot numbered on the plan of said Town 187, being the back lot now occupied by W. W. Long, Esq., on which there is a good stable. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

By order of the Board.

J. T. ASBURY, *Chairman.*

May 11, 1836. ts

A Gray Poney Lost.

STRAYED from Cabarrus, on the 1st instant, a very likely *GRAY PONEY*, about 8 years old, with long tail and heavy mane, lying on both sides. He is very heavily built, and paces remarkably well. He was raised in Lancaster District, S. C., and it is probable that he will endeavor to make his way back there. Any information concerning said Poney, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, at Mill Grove, Cabarrus County.

C. W. HARRIS.

May 11, 1836. 3t

Omnibus Concern

GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 25, 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HEART TO SELL!—WHO'LL BUY?

Oh, yes! oh, yes! I've a heart to sell!
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
'Tis new—'tis fresh, and furnished well;
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
'Tis bounced where 'tis never cold,
No prying eyes have seen it;
'Tis worth, at least, its weight in gold,
For love ne'er dwelt within it.
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
Does any one bid more?

If sold, the bidder must be free;
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
If lost, the loss for life must be;
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
Or, if there's one with whom resides
A heart not prone to ranges,
That's kind, and free, and young besides,
I'll take it in exchange.
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
'Tis going!—going!!—going!!!

CHARLESTON.

[*Written at sea, in view of the City.*]

Beautiful city of the brave and free!
Queen of the South that overlooks the sea!
Home of the stranger and the friendless one!
Again to thee a wanderer I come—
Flying from winter's bleak and dark domain,
To thee, where Spring eternal seems to reign:
Where flowers grow ever, where the myrtle bloom,
Where lime and orange shed their sweet perfume:
Where no cold blasts thy beauteous rivers close,
Nor heap their torrents of congealing snows.

TO MULTIPLY A SHIRT.

As Baya, whose cup of poverty was dashed,
Lay snug in bed while his *one* shirt was washed,
The dame appeared—and holding it to view,
Said, "if 'tis washed again, 'twill was in two."
"Indeed!" cried Baya, "then wash it, pray, good cousin;
And wash it, *if you can*, into a *dozen*!"

Old Times.—At the battle of Bunker Hill, whilst the aids of the American commander were issuing his orders along the line, a man was discovered a short distance from it, who presented rather a grotesque appearance, being dressed in the coarse common cloth worn at the time by many of the farmers of that region, with an otter cap, the shape of which very much resembled the steeple of a meeting house, and a broad leathern apron. His equipments consisted of a small woodchuck skin, sewed together in the form of a bag, and partly filled with buck shot, an ox horn filled with powder, and an old rusty gun, which measured about seven feet eight inches from the muzzle to the end of the breech, and which had probably lain in the smoke ever since the landing of the Pilgrims. One of the Aids, on passing him in the course of his rounds, enquired of him to what regiment he belonged. "I belong to no regiment," said the Yankee, after he had fired his "long carabine." A few moments after, the officer rode by again; and seeing the fellow very busy, and perspiring freely, he once more enquired to what regiment he belonged. "To no regiment," was the answer; the speaker at the same time leveling his piece at a "red coat," who was preparing to fire, but who dropped dead before he had half raised his gun. "To what company do you belong?" "To no company." "To what battalion?" "To no battalion." "Then where the devil do you belong, or who are you fighting for?" "Dang it," said the Yankee, "I don't belong any where, *and I am fighting on my own hook.*"

MODERN DEFINITIONS.

Applause.—To all players something unsubstantial, as the *smell* of a dinner, or the *sound* of a shilling.

Ball.—A thing that can turn round men and women's heads, by making them kick up their heels.

Bamboozle.—To address compliments to a jury, a plain woman, or a rich fool.

Beard.—A trophy boys long for every hour from 12 to 16, and men curse every morning from 20 to 50.

Cat.—An animal old maids love, because it gives out *sparks* when it is rubbed.

Challenge.—A polite written request from some one of your obedient servants, to give him an opportunity of shooting you.

Public abuse.—The mud with which every traveller is spattered on his road to distinction.

Happiness.—A dream.

The Grave.—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

Constable.—A species of snapping turtle.

Enemies.—Borrower and lender.

Creditor.—A sensible fellow who often takes his debtor, because he thinks he cannot pay and puts him where he *knows* he cannot.

Dun.—A two legged devil with a piece of paper in his hand—a terrible animal—a monster.

Beauty.—An optical delusion.

Modesty.—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.

Tight lacing.—A species of fashionable female suicide.

Original Anecdote.—One day during the present week, as a gentleman was passing through town, he saw a drunken man lying before a grocery door on his back, with his heels up, and face covered with blood and dust, where he had been politely hoisted by the keeper within, on account of his becoming too obstreperous. Halloo! the keeper of the grocery! said the gentleman, your *sign* has fallen down and is lying before the door!!—*Jeffersonian.*

A Yankee, "down east," advertises for a better half in the following most courteous manner: "Any gal what's got $500 and hasn't got the *itch*, can find a *customer* for life, by writing a *billy dux*, addressed to Z. Q. and stickin it in the crack of uncle Ebenezer's barn."

Take a Peep!

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD will buy all the BUTTER they can get, in this and next month—No matter how much you have, bring it in.

Charlotte, May, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of William Potts, dec'd., I will, on the 18th and 19th days of May next, offer for sale at Public Auction, the whole of his Personal Estate, at his late residence, consisting of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,
A large quantity of Corn,
Fodder and Hay,
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,

and divers other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

A. R. POTTS, *Administratrix.*

April 27, 1836.

N. B. At the same time and place, will be rented and hired the Lands and Negroes belonging to said deceased, both valuable. All persons having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

A. R. POTTS, Adm'x.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM CARSON, Esq., is appointed my Attorney during my absence from this State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.

April 28, 1836. 3tr.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander Hales, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the Subscriber, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS W. HUEY, *Adm'r.*

Mecklenburg County, April 25, 1836.—3tr

410 PACKAGES
Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and India

GOODS,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, *for CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shalleyets, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, ass'd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do. Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, *new style*, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.

We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,

Young's AXES, best quality,

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.c.
A good assort'm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,

Good Bacon for 12½ cts.

All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl St., New York.

THE late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
306 *Pearl Street.*

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 8t

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th Jan. last, a small sorrel horse MULE, with the usual mule marks, not broke, about three years old. It was heard from about Chesterfield C. H., and may go on towards Charlotte, N. C. Any information concerning the said mule will be thankfully received, and all trouble and expense paid to any one who will stop the same, and forward information to me, or to Mr. Brown Bryan at Cheraw.

P. W. PLEDGER,
Marlborough District. S. C.

March 28, 1836. 3t

NOTICE!

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand given to Robert Davis, decd., and now held by John Davis, for twenty five dollars, as the Note has been paid, and I do not intend paying it again, unless compelled by law.

CHARLES CALVIN.

April 27, 1836. 3t

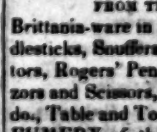
Sale of Land on Credit.

ON Monday the 6th day of June next, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a plantation supposed to contain 160 acres, joining the lands of Nathan Orr, and Thomas Hunter, formerly owned by James Robinson, now deceased, the same being sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity for the benefit of partition among his heirs. Satisfactory security will be required.

D. R. DUNLAP, *c. m. e.*

April 20th, 1836. 89ds

Valuable Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionble Articles,** which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent *Lever*, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-tf

Books for Sunday School or Family Libraries.

THE American Sunday School Union have established a number of depositories in this State, where are kept constantly for sale, a general supply of books suitable for Sunday School and Family Libraries; for the Sunday School teacher, and Biblical reader, and also a variety of Sunday School requisites. The Union have published between four and five hundred different reading books. These are written in a familiar and interesting style; adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and are instructing to persons of all ages. They have all been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian Churches, and it is safe to say, that better, cheaper, or safer books for children to read, where every thing is excluded calculated to injure the morals of youth, cannot be obtained in our Country. These publications may be had at the following places, where depositories have been established:

RALEIGH.—*Turner & Hughes.*
FAYETTEVILLE.—*Jas. Millar.*
WILMINGTON.—*Geo. E. French.*
NEWBERN.—*J. C. & M. Stevenson.*
GREENSBORO.—*W. R. D. Lindsay.*
MILTON.—*Margaret Smith.*
SALEM.—*Conrod Kreiser.*
HILLSBORO'.—*Dr. Jas. Webb.*
CHARLOTTE.—*David Parks.*
LINCOLNTON.—*D. & J. H. Ramseur.*
ASHVILLE.—*Peter Stradley.*

$10 Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, near the Narrows of the Yadkin, in Montgomery County, N. C., a bright Chesnut sorrel *HORSE*, about fifteen hands high, six years old, well made, blazed face, with a split in his hind huff, film over the left eye, valued at about $150. The above Reward will be given to any person for his apprehension or delivery to me, near the Narrows of the Yadkin. Any information concerning said horse, if directed to Kendall's P. O., Montgomery co., will be thankfully received.

ALLEN RICE.

April 25, 1836. 3t

25 to 30,000lbs. good Bacon

For sale by

March 24. JOHN M. MORRISON.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the *Liver*, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 12, 1835. 63-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been solicited to remove to the town of Charlotte, for the purpose of Teaching, and having done so, will commence a School on soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.

TERMS:

For Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$3 per q.
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,	$5 " "
History, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry,	$8 " "
Latin, with the above,	$10 " "

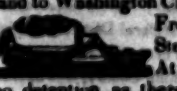
The Articles of the School may be seen at the office of B. Oates, Esq.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

April 14, 1836. 89tf

A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.



Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. 80—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MAY 5.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
" Apple,	45 a 50	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Bacon,	12½ a	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	15½ a 16	Wheat,	a 1 25
Corn,	85 a 90	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Flaxseed	a 1 25	Tobacco, (leaf)	6 a 7
Flour,	6½ a 7	Wool,	18 a 20
Feathers,	60 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	5 a 6	Bale Rope	10 a 13
Molasses,	48 a 50		

CHERAW—MAY 2.

Bacon,	13 a 15	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 28	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 16	Rope,	11 a 12½
Cotton,	13 a 18	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Corn,	80 a 90	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Flour,	7½ a 8	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5½	" in sacks 4 bu	2½ a 0

It will be perceived that there is an improvement in the price of Cotton since our last. Not much brought in, but a prime article would, we think, command 18 cents; though the highest price given to-day was 17½.—*Gazette.*

COLUMBIA—APRIL 30.

Bacon,	13 a 15	Nails,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	14 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 2¾
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	27 a 28	Sugar, Loaf,	18 a 25
" Tow,	24 a 25	" Brown,	13 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 18½	" N. Orlens,	13 a 15
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	13 a 15
Corn,	87½ a 90	" W. Have	14 a 16
Flour, Country,	6¾ a 9	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 6½	Whiskey,	43 a 50
" Country,	4½ a 5		

Cotton.—Our market during the present week has been rather more animated than the last; but without any improvement in prices, 18½ cents being the extreme for the best lots offered.—*Jd.*